

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 FEBRUARY 1981

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Reaction to Delegation Visit--An unattributed Damascus radio commentary distinguished between the Jordanian Government under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, whom the radio again criticized, and the "heroic" Jordanian people, whom Syria admires and respects for their "pan-Arab stands of struggle." The radio cited the recent visit of a Jordanian "popular" delegation to Damascus as an expression of Jordanian popular support for Syria. On the other hand, an editorial in the Amman newspaper AD-DUSTUR described the delegation's visit to Syria as a "humanitarian mission" to save the life of the kidnapped Jordanian diplomat and to address the "remnants of humanitarianism, if any exist, in the conscience of the abductors." The Damascus authorities exploited the Jordanian delegation's visit, the editorial added, to cover up their "inhumane practices" against the Syrian people.

Az-Zarqa' Clashes Report--Citing UPI, Damascus radio reported that clashes broke out on 13 and 14 February between rival factions of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Jordanian town of Az-Zarqa', resulting in "scores" of casualties, and that Jordanian Prime Minister Badran used the Jordanian Army to halt the clashes. Amman radio later broadcast a UPI cable to the JNA-PETRA news agency that denied that UPI carried a report on clashes in Az-Zarqa'. Subsequently, Damascus radio repeated its allegation, saying the clashes had been confirmed by several other news agencies. Damascus radio also claimed that Jordan had arrested the UPI correspondent in Amman and had asked the agency to deny the report on the clashes in exchange for his release.

Jordanian-Iranian Relations

Jordan severed relations with Iran on 18 February, Amman AR-RA'Y reported on 19 February. This followed Iran's previously announced decision to break off relations with Jordan in light of its support for Iraq in the war with Iran.

Iran

Fate of Four Britons--Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference that the four detained Britons will be released as soon as possible. According to AFP, Beheshti admitted that documents indicating that the four were spies have proved to be forged and that the culprit has been arrested.

Khomeyni Speech--Lashing out at the participants in the recent Islamic Conference summit held in Saudi Arabia, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said they "only claim to be Muslims." In his speech, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni asserted that those attending the conference had merely "watched and remained indifferent" to Iraqi aggression against Iran and that the summit had convened "under the cloak of Islam" while in truth there was "no sign" of Islam there.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Envoys in Saudi Arabia--Noting the arrival in Saudi Arabia of Hoseyn Haqqani, deputy speaker of the Majlis, the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported that the Iranian envoy was carrying a message to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz that he declined to make public. Haqqani denied that Iran is seeking an Arab-Islamic mediation in the war with Iraq and reiterated his country's view that the only solution to the conflict is the total withdrawal of Iraqi troops. Tehran radio also reported the visit of Haqqani's delegation to Saudi Arabia, noting that in a meeting with the "acting" Saudi foreign minister, whom the radio did not name, Haqqani criticized Saudi news reports on Iran. ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT also reported that Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, deputy chief of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's office, arrived in Riyadh and met with Crown Prince Fahd.

Palme in Baghdad--Olof Palme, special envoy of the UN secretary general, arrived in Baghdad, INA reported, and met with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. The three reviewed Palme's efforts to resolve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

Military Situation--According to Tehran radio, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued in the Abadan, Ahvaz, Susangerd, Marivan, Khuninshahr and Gilan-e Gharb regions, while Iraqi aircraft flew over Ilam, Hamadan and Masjed Soleyman but were forced to flee. INA also reported engagements in the Nowsud, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Dezful and Shush regions and claimed that Iraqi fire inflicted "massive" damage to installations in Bandar-e Khomeyni.

Kurdish Situation

Following an earlier call for counterrevolutionaries and armed elements in Kordestan to surrender by 11 February or face resumed operations by government forces, Tehran radio announced on 16 February that the deadline for surrender has been extended until 11 March. The radio explained that the extension was granted because bad weather and poor traveling conditions made it difficult for the armed elements to meet the original deadline. Tehran radio reported that guards killed 16 members of "outlawed armed groups" during a clash in Qovan Kandi. Armed groups, the radio said, also opened mortar fire on Miandow Ab, damaging the city's water system.

According to Tehran radio, talks held between the Iraqi Government and Iraqi Kurds ended without agreement being reached. The radio also reported that clashes occurred between Iraqi and Kurdish forces in Kirkuk and As-Sulaymaniyah, leading to "numerous" Iraqi losses and 14 Kurdish casualties.

Saudi Arabia

An "authoritative" Saudi source, cited by the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AUSAT, has denied news agency reports that Saudi Arabia has reached agreement with the IMF over the terms of proposed Saudi loans to the IMF during the next 3 years. He said that talks are still underway.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio reported that Prime Minister Babrak Karmal left at the head of a delegation to attend the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow.

FBI**DAILY REPORT
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AL-FAHUM STATEMENT ON PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

JN151720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] The PLO Central Council met last night in Damascus under Brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, and with the participation of all its members. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, also attended the meeting.

During the 5-hour meeting the items on its agenda were discussed. After the meeting Brother Khalid al-Fahum made a statement reviewing the stands adopted by the council on the issues discussed. The council greeted the escalating and persistent struggle of the masses of the occupied lands and pledged to provide all possible aid to support their steadfastness and continued struggle. Here is the text of the statement delivered by Brother al-Fahum after the Central Council meeting:

The PLO Central Council held a periodic meeting in Damascus last night and discussed the items on its agenda within the framework of the situations and current developments relating to the Palestinian issue. The council reviewed the resolutions of At-Ta'if Islamic summit and praised them highly. It expressed the need for efforts to raise the practical standard of their implementation so as to strengthen the position of the Palestinian struggle in the world. The council also reviewed the situation in Lebanon, the dangers which might arise from the anticipated escalation of Zionist aggression, and the means to confront them. The council believes that the cornerstone of this confrontation should be strengthening and deepening militant relations with the Lebanese nationalist movement and militant nationalist forces and the fraternal Lebanese people so as to create a militant stand of unified goals and application.

With regard to the U.S. stand evinced in statements by the U.S. President and his secretary of state, the council deemed this U.S. stand a continuation of the U.S. policy of hostility to the Palestinian people and the PLO, which alone represents the Palestinian people and leads the struggle for their political goals based on regaining their inalienable and unnegotiable national rights. By insisting on ignoring the basic facts in the region and by continuing to support and encourage the Zionist aggression, the U.S. stand constitutes a permanent danger to peace and stability in the region and the whole world.

The council also discussed the current European moves. In principle, the council rejected the invitation by the European Parliament to As-Sadat's regime to participate in the Arab-European dialogue and considered it a violation of the principles and goals of the dialogue. The council explained that any basic deliberations on the Middle East issue must be based on the firm principles of total withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem; unconditional recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to exercise self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil under the PLO.

The council stressed that any behavior not based on these principles will not serve the cause of lasting international peace and security in the region. The council praised highly our people in the occupied lands and their escalating struggle against the Zionist oppressive measures and against the Camp David conspiracy. It also discussed arrangements for confronting the Israeli policy of displacing the citizens so as to empty the occupied Palestinian land of its inhabitants. The council praised [words indistinct] rallying round the PLO and their steadfastness against the policy of intimidation and temptation.

It pledged to provide all possible aid to support their steadfastness and their continued heroic struggle.

Reviewing the stands of different states on the Palestinian rights, the council reiterated its appreciation of the stands of friendly countries, particularly the stands of the socialist countries led by the USSR, the nonaligned countries and the Islamic countries.

'ARAFAT SEEKS JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

LD170026 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] His majesty has received the following cable from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

Your Majesty, Brother King Hassan II. Peace be upon you. I received with much pride and honor your noble letter dated 9 January 1981, in which Your Majesty referred to the good and worthy work being done by the Jerusalem Committee, of which you are chairman, in support of Jerusalem and also the long-awaited liberation it [Jerusalem] is expecting from us. In this connection, I should like, Your Majesty, to express my sincerest greetings and wishes and warm, hearty congratulations on Your Majesty's reelection as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee at the At-Ta'if third Islamic Conference summit.

The Zionist enemy's disregard for the rights, values and sanctities of Arabs and Muslims in holy Jerusalem gives us more determination, strength and faith, so as to continue relentlessly the efforts in support of Arabs' number one cause in this age, namely, the cause of Palestine and holy Jerusalem. We are confidently hopeful that your struggle and the good efforts you are making, being at the head of the Jerusalem Committee, will justify the hopes attached to Your Majesty by the peoples and nations of the Arab and Muslim worlds, with their hundreds of millions, regarding the support for the cause of Palestine and the liberation of holy Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa mosque--the point of departure [for the seventh heaven] of the Arab prophet our lord Mohammed, may peace be on him, the second qibla and the third holy place.

We beg Your Majesty to hold a meeting in the near future of the Jerusalem Committee, so as to contribute to implementation of the resolutions of the At-Ta'if conference and also to pursue work and efforts to place the whole world face to face with its responsibilities, and so as to strengthen the position of Arabs and Muslims on the issue of Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

JN180712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee met yesterday under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and discussed the latest developments in the Arab world in general and the Palestinian situation in particular. The committee also discussed the Israeli aggression against cities and villages in southern Lebanon and the results of recent PLO Central Council meetings.

SAUDI ARABIAPRAVDA ASSAILED FOR ATTACKING GULF COOPERATION

LD151109 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 11 Feb 81 p 16

[Khalid Muhammad Bashwayah article: "PRAVDA and Its Rotten Verbiage"]

[Excerpts] The tragedy of world communism is that it allows itself what it refuses others, even when that refusal is based on ignorance and lack of understanding of many things. This is the rule that has made communist concepts strange even to their own authors.

There is no doubt that an observer of the actions of world communism, and here I mean the Soviet Union in particular, realizes from the first moment that he is before a devil that believes only in self-interest, even if this may be at the expense of human principles and recognized international relations between sectors of the world community. The Soviets want hegemony and domination; it does not matter to them if they attack ideologies, geographical borders or political systems of various types. What matters to them is that their ideas and principles infiltrate and are imposed on peoples whose orientation is quite different from the rigidity of communism both in form and in content. What matters to them is that the tendency toward hegemony and domination remains their character, so as to make up for the shortcoming and impotence they feel and for the isolation which is surrounding them on all sides. No wonder, therefore, that their fanatical attacks against peoples, black, white, yellow and even red, should continue. Can we forget their attack on the Polish people, who have awakened in order to break through their Iron Curtain after the communist experiment has failed?

Yesterday the newspaper PRAVDA came out with the kind of verbiage to which the world has become accustomed to seeing from the communist information media.

The rotten verbiage which PRAVDA produced this time does not concern Poland or Paris or Washington. It is directed against the step which the Arab Gulf countries have decided to take toward achieving the natural goals of their geographical and historical unity and their common destiny. PRAVDA has wittingly or unwittingly committed an error which reveals the facts of the Soviet stand within the framework of the communist onslaught on the Arabs and the Muslims. PRAVDA not only attacked the Council for Gulf Cooperation which has been established as a result of conviction of the inevitable need to guarantee the entity of all the Gulf countries and preserve the cultural wealth they give to the world, but also attacked the policy of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, which has always lain in wait for Moscow not only in the Arab area but also in the whole Islamic arena. So that all the facts will be fully clear to the Arab and the Muslim, we review the allegations PRAVDA, which, in the eyes of observers, is one of the sources of communist poison along with TASS and other propaganda media which seek to slander peoples and promote Soviet objectives.

PRAVDA, or rather the Soviet serpent, says that the Gulf cooperation plan is in fact a military grouping that can be achieved only under the auspices of the United Nations [as published]. This is one error. The serpent adds that the West is seeking to establish this alliance, so PRAVDA alleges, in order to serve Washington's interests. This is yet another error. The serpent also says that in order to achieve this objective the Gulf area has witnessed a flow of U.S. arms into it. This is a third error.

Gulf cooperation has sought to comprehend a historical inevitability dictated by the conditions of the area. The geography of the area is one, the political systems are one and the race and culture are one. An observer examining the final statement issued following the meetings of the Arab Gulf ministers would immediately realize that the objective of creating the Gulf Cooperation Council is to protect the Arab entity against all challenges, against the Soviet challenge in Afghanistan which seeks domination and hegemony, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Can we forget what is happening in Africa at the hands of Soviet mercenaries? Ethiopia is a Soviet arsenal. We will discuss this in detail when we deal with the third error of the Soviet serpent. The Gulf cooperation plan does not belong to anybody, as the paper alleges.

The Gulf countries have done what they should have done a long time ago in order to fortify themselves against anyone who may try to undermine their security and stability. Just as it exists to protect the Arab entity against the communist (Soviet) onslaught, the Council for Gulf Cooperation also exists to protect it against the imperialist forces that have consecrated the Israeli presence in the area. We are against the East and against the West if dealing with both means losing equality with them or jeopardizing our interests.

Certainly the Kremlin rulers understand this, but the declaration of the united Gulf stand struck them like a thunderbolt and was contrary to their calculations. They want the Gulf to remain divided so that they can continue to threaten it and encircle it. It is therefore not surprising that they should attack a plan that unites the Gulf's strength and clearly declares that the security of the area is in the hands of its states alone.

Why should cooperation, be it military, economic, or political, disturb the Soviets unless they harbor malice against the countries of the area? Are there no military alliances between the communist countries? Why do they allow alliances for themselves and deny them to others? This is because the unity of the Gulf is stronger than all the fake principles on which the Soviets depend in dealing with others, even with those who revolve in their orbit.

The Soviet serpent, the newspaper PRAVDA, says that the Gulf area is seeing an influx of arms. What does PRAVDA want? Does it want us to remain unarmed so that what happened to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Cuba will happen to us as well? We buy arms, and nobody gives them to us free. If the common enemy is armed, then we must arm ourselves in order to defend our existence and principles toward which the Soviets bear malice. Why does the serpent not object to the stockpiling of arms in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa and even in Asia close to the Gulf? Or is the flow of Soviet arms to the area legitimate, while the flow of other arms is not?

By the same sterile logic to which communism is accustomed PRAVDA says that the Gulf cooperation plan can only be implemented under the United Nations. We reject tutelage whether of East or West. Moreover, what has the United Nations done for the occupied Arab territories and for the Islamic countries which are under pressure from the Soviet nightmare. In order to relieve PRAVDA's unease we say to it the Gulf cooperation plan is blessed by the United Nations because it is a regional cooperation between countries with similar characteristics. But the United Nations rejects the communist CEMA, which brings together the lame, the blind and the riffraff who live on sucking the blood of innocent peoples.

UAEPLO'S QADDUMI, DELEGATION IN ABU DHABI FOR TALKS

Meeting With Heir Apparent

GF151335 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander of the armed forces, received in his office this afternoon Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting the UAE.

Qaddumi said that he informed Shaykh Khalifah of developments at the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi concerning Arab issues, the Palestinian issue, and the conference resolutions in support for them. He added that he briefed Shaykh Khalifah of the unified nonaligned stand in support of resolutions calling on UN members not to accept the credentials of the Zionist delegation to the United Nations and its affiliated agencies. He said: The conference resolutions endorsed rejection of Security Council Resolution No 242 of 1967 as not constituting a basis for the solution of the Middle East problem.

Meets Foreign Ministry Official

JN141152 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Feb (GNA)--UAE Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan met here today with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and the delegation accompanying him.

The two sides reviewed the current Arab situation, the Palestinian issue and the results of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which ended in New Delhi yesterday.

PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that today's meeting is a continuation of the meeting the Palestinian delegation had with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of foreign affairs, in India during the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference.

Faruq Qaddumi arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning on a 3-day visit to the UAE.

16 Feb Departure

JN161157 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Feb (GNA)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and the delegation accompanying him left Abu Dhabi for Doha today at the end of a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of a tour of countries in the area.

In a statement prior to his departure Qaddumi said that during the visit he had talks with senior UAE officials on Arab and Palestinian issues and the triumphs achieved by the Palestinian cause in international fields. The discussions also dealt with the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the development of the Palestinian people's struggle and their resistance to Zionist occupation.

Qaddumi said that the UAE officials had reiterated the UAE's support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just struggle in the occupied territories.

The Palestinian delegation expressed their thanks to Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of Sharjah, for his donation of a religious endowment, the proceeds of which will be used to support the steadfastness of Jerusalem and the Palestinian people.

ASH-SHARIQAH RULER RECEIVES IRANIAN DELEGATION

GF171330 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of Ash-Shariqah, today received the Iranian delegation currently visiting the country. The delegation is led by Majlis member Dr Mohammad Yazdi.

Yazdi Statement

GF171333 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Iranian Majlis member Dr Mohammad Yazdi has said that the message he conveyed from Iranian Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, vice president and prime minister, yesterday deals with UAE-Iranian relations and the Iranian view on a number of issues. Dr Yazdi added: The aim of sending Iranian delegations led by Majlis members to a number of countries, including the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, is to explain Iran's stand on various Muslim issues.

Speaking at a press conference today, Dr Yazdi said that Iran's stand on events in the Gulf region is based on preserving the area's independence and its self-reliance.

Message From Raja'i

JN151033 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1010 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Dubayy, 15 Feb (GNA)--A senior Iranian official has delivered a message to Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum met with Iranian envoy Mohammad Yazdi, Iranian Majlis member, in Dubayy today. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum.

18 Feb Departure

JN180806 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0645 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 18 Feb (ENA)--The Iranian Islamic Majlis delegation led by Majlis member Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi left the UAE for Tehran today.

PDRYPFLO RADIO CONDEMNS JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE

LD162312 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Feb 81 EA

[Excerpts] Brothers, national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden have strongly condemned the joint American-Egyptian-Qabus military exercises in Oman. They regard these exercises as being directed against all Arab revolutionary forces from the ocean to the Gulf. This was explained in a political statement issued today by the national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden. Here is the text of the statement:

A political statement issued by the national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden:

Our Arab masses: Free and honorable men of the world: The United States is escalating its aggression and conspiracies against the peoples of the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula, threatening the security and safety of this sensitive region of the world which is bursting with oil wealth for which the mouths of the imperialist powers and their international monopolies water through its continued massing of huge military forces in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Oman and the Arab Gulf.

As a result of the collapse of the defunct shah's regime and the victory of the Iranian revolution, the U.S. administration received a painful blow, no less painful than the blows it received at the hands of the Indochinese peoples in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. That is why today we see it massing its naval fleets, aircraft carriers and the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], in addition to flexing its muscles and threatening flagrant military intervention against the peoples in the region. This in itself constitutes a threat to peace and security in the world. The peak of U.S. arrogance, in collusion with the agent regime of Qabus, can now be seen in the extensive preparations for the huge military exercises which will be held at the beginning of March this year by the U.S. RDF in collaboration with the Egyptian units present in Oman and in addition to the forces of the Muscat agent regime.

These hostile exercises, which constitute flagrant aggression against the peoples of the Arab Gulf and the Peninsula and a crude violation of the will of the Omani people and their national dignity--now sold by the agent regime of Qabus to its U.S. masters--represent a grave threat to the states of the region, especially the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen and the Yemeni people. This is so because these exercises will take place near Democratic Yemen's eastern borders.

Masses of our Arab nation: The national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Democratic Yemen expressing their strong condemnation of the American-Egyptian-Qabus exercises in the Sultanate of Oman, which they regard as being against all Arab revolutionary movements from the ocean to the Gulf, and announce their determined stand on the side of the Omani people under the PFLO leadership on the territory of whose homeland these exercises will take place against its will. They declare their support for the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen and the Yemeni people on whose eastern borders these aggressive exercises will be held. They also declare their stand on the side of the national democratic forces in the region and the courageous Iranian revolution against which these exercises must be considered as provocation. They are also a threat to the security and stability of the courageous Islamic Iranian republic.

The appeal to all the freedom- and peace-loving forces in the world to back the struggle of the peoples of the region and their national democratic forces in resisting the U.S. designs and condemn the agent regime of Oman, which is playing a fundamental role in facilitating the work of the U.S. RDF. They regard what is happening in this region as part of the whole imperialist scheme against our militant Arab masses, and especially their revolutionary, progressive and national democratic forces. [passage indistinct]

They appeal to all those who are actually concerned with the security of this region to respond to the Soviet proposals which constitute the basis of the security and stability in the region sought by the peoples of the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula and which will bring them the real independence, freedom, social progress and peace they now see threatened by the U.S. naval fleets, the U.S. RDF and the U.S. reactionary allies in the region.

Long live the peoples of the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula and their nationalist and progressive forces. Death to imperialist and reactionary designs in the region.

[signed] Issued by the national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden.

OMANI LIBERATION FRONT DENOUNCES U.S. MANEUVERS

LD141602 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Aden, 14 Feb (ANA)--The Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] has denounced the staging on Omani territory of military maneuvers by the American Rapid Deployment Forces, the so-called sultanate armed forces and their mercenaries, and the Egyptian forces stationed in Oman.

In a statement today the PFLO said that the maneuvers for which preparations are now in full swing, provide yet more proof of the traitorous role played by the regime of the agent Qabus against the Omani people, the Arab masses of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, and its complete submission to its imperialist masters.

The maneuvers, the statement adds, are a precise implementation of an important link in the chain of American plots and designs which precisely defines the tasks of the Rapid Deployment Forces. These tasks, it adds, aim at regaining full control over the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula and striking at the steadfast Omani revolution.

The PFLO affirmed its ability to resist the American imperialist presence and that of the foreign forces and agents in Muscat.

The statement once more alerts the Arab countries to the dangers threatening the region--dangers brought about by the Muscat regime against the Omani territory itself and against the entire area. It urges all the peace- and freedom-loving forces to support the struggle of the Omani people. It also calls on the national and progressive forces in the area to check the American designs and condemn the regime in Muscat.

The statement reiterates the PFLO's support for the initiative taken by the PDRY to safeguard security and stability in the area through the elimination of the military bases in the area. It salutes the PDRY's role in standing against all forms of plotting and cheap calumny and intrigues by world imperialism and its agents in the area.

PFLO STATEMENT ON U.S. EGYPTIAN FORCES IN OMAN

LD132334 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Feb 81 EA

[Text] An official spokesman of the PFLO has made the following statement:

The states of the Nonaligned Movement are seeking the expulsion of the puppet As-Sadat regime from the movement because by what he has done he has alienated his regime from the objectives and charter of the movement. He has also opened Egyptian territory wide to the hordes of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] to do as they please and as they wish. For what? To train how to kill Arabs, burn their resources and violate their sacred countries.

This is what has been done by the chief puppet of the United States, who is their private consultant in the region.

But what has his brother in agency done? The puppet Qabus has merely carried out the orders of his American masters. He has implemented the second stage of the plot.

The Sultanate of Oman is today witnessing extensive preparations for joint military exercises to be carried out by the U.S. RDF, which has completed the first stage of its operations in Egypt. This force has a direct presence in Omani territory. Its military bases are all over Oman and are shared by the Egyptian forces in Oman which took the place of the forces of the defunct shah. They are to work with the sultan's so-called armed forces and mercenaries.

These exercises are further proof of the prostration of Qabus' regime before its imperialist masters.

What do the other states of the region have to say and what justification is there for these aggressive exercises that hurt the patriotic and national sentiments of Arabs everywhere, but more particularly in the Arab Gulf area?

These exercises constitute the precise implementation of an important link in the series of U.S. conspiracies and plots carefully drawn up for the particular advantage of the U.S. RDF. The following are among the principal tasks of this force: The restoration, if possible, of complete control over the Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula after the fall of the shah and the implementation of the Carter-Reagan doctrine in such a way as to enable them to continue plundering the resources of the region and bringing its people under the imperialist will.

It also aims at striking at the steadfast Omani revolution. They have already attempted by various means to liquidate it. This was last year when they combed the entire region, in collaboration with the Egyptian forces in Oman. About 10,000 Egyptian and U.S. officers and men took part in that abortive operation to hit the bases of the revolutionaries in Dhofar in addition to terrorizing and repressing the nationalist movement in the entire Gulf region and the Arab Peninsula and striking at the progressive nationalist regimes in Democratic Yemen and Iran.

The puppet regime in Muscat has attempted, as usual, to deny any U.S. or foreign presence in Oman. It has used all styles and forms of lies but U.S. officials have exposed, unashamedly and with complete arrogance, their military presence in Oman. The joint military exercises in Omani territory by the RDF constitute categorical proof of the treacherous role played by Qabus' puppet regime against the Omani people and the Arab masses in the Gulf and Peninsula.

The PFLO, while drawing attention to these imminent dangers, wishes to declare at the same time that we are quite capable of resisting the U.S. imperialist presence. We will use all forms of resistance to oppose the foreign troops and their agents in Muscat. We are confident that our masses and all nationalists and honorable people will stand with us in the same trench against our principal enemies. At the same time, we wish to remind all the other Arab regimes in the Gulf and the Peninsula of the dangers posed by the Muscat regime, which will threaten not only Oman but all of them. We appeal to all freedom- and peace-loving forces to support the struggle of our people and the progressive nationalist forces in our region to resist U.S. designs and eliminate the Muscat regime, which is playing a fundamental role in facilitating the tasks of the U.S. RDF.

Democratic Yemen has been and still is concerned about security and stability in the region. In the spirit of this sound policy, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad took the very important initiative at the recent Islamic Conference in At-Ta'if to demonstrate Democratic Yemen's good will toward fraternal and friendly states in the region by calling for the convening of a summit conference for those states in the region which are concerned over the interests of their people and their stability.

We in the PFLO fully support Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's initiative, which expresses Democratic Yemen's strong concern for preserving the security and stability of the region through the elimination of imperialist bases from it. We hail the great role played by Democratic Yemen in resisting all conspiracies and cheap intrigues by world imperialist powers, especially the United States and its puppets in the region. We also hail what was said by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on martyrs' day. We declare once again that we extend our hand to all honorable people in our region so that security and stability may prevail in the area under real independence, secure from intervention and imperialist bases in the Arab Gulf region. We declare that we stand with Democratic Yemen in the same trench against all our enemies until our objectives of freedom and social progress are achieved.

We also hope that the Soviet proposals will find a positive response from those who do not realize the importance of the proposals, which will ensure security and stability in the region and ensure elimination of imperialist bases for the benefit of the struggling peoples.

CHAIRMAN DEPARTS ADEN TO VISIT ALGERIA 18 FEB

LD181636 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning left Aden for Algeria to pay an official friendly visit lasting several days, in response to an invitation he received from his brother, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is accompanied by a number of party and state officials and an information mission.

During his visit he will hold talks with Algerian officials on relations of cooperation between the two brotherly countries in all fields, the situation in the Arab and international arenas and issues that concern the states of the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

INTERVIEWS, MATERIALS ON VISIT OF FRG'S GENSCHER

AL-AHRAM Interview

NC160804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2217 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 16 Feb (MENA)--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stressed that his visit to Egypt, due to begin tomorrow, Wednesday [as received], expresses deep friendship and desire to continue consultations on establishing peace in the Middle East.

In an interview published in the newspaper AL-AHRAM tomorrow, Tuesday, Genscher says that President Anwar as-Sadat's demand for simultaneous mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel is in keeping with the European countries' stand and expresses the real beginning for a comprehensive settlement.

Genscher said that President as-Sadat's speech at the European Parliament in Luxembourg stressed the importance of the role Europe is playing for peace in the Middle East. This role stems from what has been accomplished so far to achieve peace owing to the efforts made by Egypt, the United States and Israel.

Asked about the steps that the EEC is expected to take to further peace efforts in the Middle East, Genscher said: The efforts the 10 European countries are making for peace in the Middle East will be one of the basic topics of my talks in Cairo. These talks will complete the contacts the Netherlands is conducting with the parties concerned, entrusted by the 10 members in its capacity as the president of the EEC's current session.

Asked whether the European countries will coordinate their efforts with the new U.S. administration so as to exert firm efforts later with all parties to the conflict to reach a comprehensive peace, Genscher said: I am sure that President Reagan's administration will take utmost interest in the Middle East issue. Settlement of the Middle East conflict to which several other grave conflicts in the area have been added cannot tolerate postponement. Peace and security in this area constitute peace and security for Europe.

Genscher said it is important that the peace efforts should not stop and should reach a comprehensive and peaceful settlement stemming from what has been achieved so far by willingness of all the parties concerned. In this regard, I should like to point out that the statements issued by the European summit conferences show our stand clearly. The European group received with great satisfaction President as-Sadat's call in Luxembourg for the Palestinians and Israel to find a formula for simultaneous mutual recognition. This is in keeping with the European countries' stand on the Middle East and is considered to be a real beginning for a comprehensive settlement.

Explaining the European group's views about the role that the Palestinians must play in the peace talks, Genscher said that the Venice declaration issued by the group is still valid regarding all the substantial principles, that is, the right of all countries, including Israel, to live within secure and recognized borders as well as the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future. The Venice declaration also mentions the need for the PLO's participation in the peace talks in its capacity as an important political force.

Television Interview

NC171836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Feb (MENA)--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has described the speech which President Anwar as-Sadat delivered at the European parliament as a historic event.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher added that President as-Sadat is a very important person who is admired in the Federal Republic of Germany. Referring to the close relations between the FRG and Egypt, he said they are reasons enough for holding regular consultations with the Egyptian leadership.

In an interview with the Arab [Egyptian] television, which will be broadcast tomorrow on the occasion of his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, the German foreign minister said that these consultations become necessary during the very difficult international crises, crises concerning not only Middle East issues, but also international developments in general.

Genscher expressed his extreme joy at the opportunity to visit Egypt and talk with President as-Sadat and other Egyptian officials.

In his interview with the Arab television, Genscher again condemned the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, saying it poses a great danger to international relations.

The German foreign minister went on: "We recently discussed with our French friends in Paris the demand for moderation in solving all the international problems and for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan." He added that in the 1980's, a great power must not occupy a small neighboring state by the force of arms.

Genscher explained that peace could prevail in the world if the various states, regardless of their political and social systems, were to live alongside each other on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher also said: We agree with Egypt on a great number of international issues, particularly on the possibility of the Third World states being able to develop by themselves, and on the inadmissibility under any circumstances of replacing the old colonialism with a new Soviet ideological colonialism.

In his interview to the Arab television, the German foreign minister referred to the decision of the European council on the possibility of solving the Middle East question saying: It is necessary now to exert efforts to get closer to the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Genscher pointed out that the present circumstances regarding the general election battle in Israel do not make it easy for Israel, which is an important and influential party in the peace process, to take the necessary steps in the field of foreign policy.

Genscher emphasized the existence of positive cooperation between the United States and the European states saying: We not only have common interests, but our policies are also based on common values and views toward man's dignity and his rights for freedom and self-determination. Genscher added: What we welcome most is the desire that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his secretary of state, Alexander Haig, have clearly expressed on several occasions to enter into close consultations with their European partners.

Answering a question on whether Federal Republic of Germany will supply arms to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and what would be their attitude if Egypt were to express a desire to obtain German arms to stop the Soviet advance in the area, Genscher said: It is not possible now to answer any of these two questions. He added: We have good experience concerning our past reservations on the policy of exporting arms. We are now studying the necessary conditions of this policy but we agree that our reservation will continue in the future as well.

Concluding his interview with the Arab television, the FRG foreign minister affirmed that the Libyan military invasion of Chad is a threat to peace and stability in Africa.

18 Feb Arrival

NC181522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Luxor, 18 Feb (MENA)--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's plane was forced to land at Luxor airport this afternoon because of bad weather conditions. He is due to continue his journey to Cairo this evening after the weather improves. The talks which were scheduled to take place between the FRG foreign minister and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali at 1600 today have been postponed until 0900 tomorrow, Thursday.

Mubarak Meeting

NC182139 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher tonight. Following the meeting the FRG foreign minister made a statement to journalists in which he praised President Anwar as-Sadat's speech before the European Parliament, saying that that speech had had a great impact on the international level. Answering a question on President as-Sadat's proposal for the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile, Genscher said he would await the outcome of his talks with President as-Sadat after tomorrow [before answering this question].

Answering a question on whether there would be a European initiative designed to establish permanent peace in the Middle East, Genscher referred to the Venice and Luxembourg declarations, saying that they explain the European Community's policy on the Middle East and its proposals to this effect. He added that it was now up to the parties concerned with the Middle East dispute to study these proposals.

Answering a question on the term "mutual recognition" mentioned in the EEC Venice declaration and who would represent the Palestinians in this respect, Genscher said: We have always stated that it is necessary for the Palestinian people to decide who will represent them. However, we believe that there should be a dialogue between the parties concerned with the peace process.

Answering another question, Genscher denied that his country had come under pressure from Israel to stop the sale of German tanks to Saudi Arabia, saying that the FRG Government does not allow anyone to put pressure on it. Genscher said that his country has made no decision yet on this matter.

Dinner Remarks

LD182140 Hamburg DPA in German 1929 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 18 Feb (DPA)--In Cairo tonight Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called for making the peace process in the Middle East capable of attracting a consensus. At a dinner which the Egyptian foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, gave for him, Genscher affirmed the position of the Bonn government and its European partners that a lasting solution in the Middle East was possible only if the right of the Palestinian people to the full exercise of self-determination was implemented as well as the right to existence and security of all states in the region including Israel.

A talk with Vice-President Husni Mubarak and the dinner with Foreign Minister 'Ali were the opening events of Genscher's program in Egypt.

At the dinner given by Foreign Minister 'Ali, Genscher stressed that Egypt is for the Federal Republic an "important partner which enjoys our continued political support." In a region of strife and unrest Egypt is for the Federal Republic a factor of stability. Bonn is seeking to expand its manifold relations with Egypt.

'Ali, As-Sadat Meetings

NC191111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Feb (MENA)--At 0900 today, a working session was held at the Foreign Ministry at which Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali headed the Egyptian side and FRG Foreign Minister Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, headed the FRG side.

This session--during which political, economic and cultural discussions will take place--precedes a meeting between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Herr Genscher, whose discussions will concentrate on coordination of the European initiative with President Anwar as-Sadat and his peace strategy.

The working session began with a meeting, which at first was confined to Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on the Egyptian side and the FRG foreign minister and FRG Ambassador in Cairo Hans Hille on the German side. The session was then attended by Genscher's accompanying delegation and on the Egyptian side by Ambassadors Salah Sha'rawi, 'Umransh-Shafi'i, Amin Sami, Mukhlis Jubbah, Mahmud Fathi and a number of specialists on European affairs.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali's meeting with Herr Genscher, which was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali and the FRG ambassador in Cairo, lasted about half an hour. Following this meeting the working session between the Egyptian and German sides began and lasted up to 1015. After the working session Herr Genscher, accompanied by Kamal Hasan 'Ali went to President Anwar as-Sadat's residence in Al-Jizah.

MENA has learned that during the working session a comprehensive review was made of the various international questions and the current Middle East situation. Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained the various obstacles which Israel placed in the path of the negotiations which led to their suspension. He also explained Egypt's views on the provisional Palestinian Government.

MENA has learned that the discussions at the working session between the Egyptian and German sides concentrated on the Palestinian issue in particular and that views were exchanged on the proposals pertaining to this issue and the anticipated European role in giving impetus to the peace efforts particularly regarding the Palestinian issue.

GHALI RESPONDS TO CHAD'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS

NC181906 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has told our correspondent that the provisional Chadian government hurriedly decided to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt because the Ndjamenan government knew that Egypt decided 2 weeks ago to close down its embassy in Chad, recall its diplomatic representatives and break off diplomatic relations with Oueddei's regime, in keeping with Egypt's commitment to defend the Chadian people's rights. In his statement to our correspondent, Dr Butrus Ghali said:

[Begin recording] Since the decision to annex Chad to Libya, Egypt decided to reject this annexation because it was neither in harmony with the OAU resolutions nor with the people's aspirations, and that a real referendum was necessary. Therefore Egypt could not maintain a diplomatic presence in Ndjamenan, the capital of Chad. [end recording]

'SOURCE' EXPLAINS CHAD'S SEVERAGE OF RELATIONS

NC172116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 17 Feb (MENA)--A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

The foreign minister of the provisional Chadian Government said when he was in Tripoli that his government has decided to sever its diplomatic relations with Egypt.

The source added: This statement is a transparent attempt to distort the facts because the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt had actually declared, after the proclamation of the Libyan-Chadian unity last month, that it was closing the Egyptian Embassy in Ndjamena. This is because the appropriate conditions do not exist for the continuation of the embassy's work in the service of the relations between the Egyptian and Chadian peoples.

The source went on: Despite the decision of the provisional government in Ndjamena, the Egyptian Government will continue to take care of and provide aid for the Chadian students studying in the Egyptian educational institutes.

CHADIAN AMBASSADOR CONDEMNS UNITY WITH LIBYA

NC182134 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has emphasized that Egypt supports the struggle and independence of the African nations and condemns the Libyan aggression and the so-called unity between Libya and Chad. He affirmed that Egypt will continue with its efforts to ensure Chad's independence.

Dr Ghali met today with the African ambassadors in Cairo. At the beginning of the meeting the Ambassador of Chad in Cairo said that he denounced the one-sided unity between Libya and Chad. He added that the Tripoli declaration severing relations between Chad and Cairo deepened his condemnation of the Libyan stance. He confirmed that he will continue to represent the Chadian people in Cairo.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 251

JN181711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Feb (INA)--During their operations yesterday evening and today our valiant forces inflicted heavy losses on the Persian enemy.

Communique No 251 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here today said that the enemy's losses were 45 dead, 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 2 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 9 guns of various calibers, 3 observation posts and massive damages in Bandar-e Khomeyni. The communique added that we lost five martyrs in all sectors, in addition to damage to one personnel carrier and one vehicle. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 251 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

Following are the results of our armed forces' activities in their operations sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Three were killed in the Nowsud region.
- B. Our units engaged with artillery and mortar fire enemy troops in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing seven.
- C. Six were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
- D. Our units discovered a quantity of various serviceable ammunition in the region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd. It was left behind by the enemy in previous battles.
- E. An enemy troops concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Mehran region. Our forces opened fire and forced the enemy to flee, leaving behind 13 dead. Our units also destroyed 1 vehicle and 1 gun and seized 85 rifles, a number of other light weapons and a quantity of ammunition in the same region.
- F. Three were killed and one gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Dezful region. Our units also found an intact Chieftain tank in the same region. It was left behind by the enemy in previous battles.
- G. One gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush region. In addition, two serviceable guns were discovered in the same region. They were left behind by the enemy in previous battles.
- H. Nine were killed and two vehicles--one of which was laden with ammunition--one gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] region.
- I. Two armored personnel carriers and two guns were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
- J. Four were killed and one infantry position, one gun and two dshk machineguns were destroyed in the Abadan region.
- K. On the night of 17-18 February 1981, our valiant forces shelled Bandar-e Khomeyni, inflicting massive damages on its installations.

Thus, known enemy losses total 45 dead, 1 infantry position, 1 tank, 2 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 9 guns of various calibers, 3 observation posts, 2 dshk machineguns, a large quantity of light weapons and various ammunition, in addition to massive damages in Bandar-e Khomeyni.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: five martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: one personnel carrier and one vehicle were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 February 1981.

UN SPECIAL ENVOY PALME MAKES THIRD VISIT TO BAGHDAD

Meeting With 'Aziz

JN181140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Feb (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, met here today with Olof Palme, UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's special envoy.

At the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Palme's efforts to find a peaceful and honorable solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict were reviewed. The UN envoy arrived here yesterday on his third tour since he has entrusted with his mission at the beginning of November.

Tariq 'Aziz and Palme reviewed Iraq's positive stands since the first week of the war on the initiatives of the Islamic Conference organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, based on its sound and legitimate position in seeking to regain its legitimate historical rights and to build sound relations with countries in the area, and harboring no aggressive or expansionist designs.

Palme 19 Feb Statement

JN190916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Feb (INA)--Olof Palme, UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's special envoy, left Baghdad this morning, ending a 3-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, Palme described his talks with Iraqi officials as constructive, adding that he is convinced that the need to achieve peace is more urgent than ever.

The UN envoy had two rounds of talks with Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, dealing with the international efforts to find a peaceful and honorable solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Earlier today, Palme visited the site of the buildings which have been specially projected for the Nonaligned Conference summit to be held in Baghdad in September 1982. The UN envoy, a former Swedish prime minister, met with the project director general and with the Swedish workers on the project.

IRAQI-HUNGARIAN TALKS BEGIN IN BUDAPEST 18 FEB

JN181354 Baghdad INA in English 1330 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (INA)--The first round of official talks between the Iraqi delegation led by Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, Mr Tahir Tawfiq and Hungarian side led by member of the Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, Mr Peter Veress began here today.

The talks covered aspects of expanding the cooperation between the two countries in various domains.

The Iraqi official arrived here early today from Bucharest leading a delegation on 3-day visit to Hungary in the course of a tour that took him to Romania.

BRIEFS

RADIO, TELEVISION CONTRACTS--Baghdad, 18 Feb (INA)--information and Culture Minister Latif Nasif Jasim signed here today two contracts with an international company to develop radio and television projects costing \$155 million. The first contract provides for the establishment of buildings and the installation of radio and telecommunications equipment to boost radio transmission all over Iraq. The second contract provides for the installation of reserve radio equipment for the radio transmission networks. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 18 Feb 81 JN]

JORDAN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN190715 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Amman--Jordan yesterday severed its diplomatic relations with Iran. The entire Jordanian diplomatic mission in Tehran has been recalled. Malaysia will look after Jordanian interests in Tehran, and Pakistan might look after Iranian interests in Amman.

UPI DENIAL OF REPORT ON AZ-ZARQA CLASHES CITED

JN181238 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] SANA today said that bloody clashes took place between two Muslim Brotherhood groups in the Jordanian city of Az-Zarqa resulting in the killing or wounding of scores of people. SANA said that the two Muslim Brotherhood groups held a meeting to unite under one leadership and that units of the Jordanian military forces intervened to stop these clashes. It said that Prime Minister Mudar Badran had personally ordered the armed forces to intervene and to arrest those responsible for the clashes and that he also imposed a complete news blackout on these clashes.

UPI sent a cable this morning to JNA-PETRA saying: Some Arab news agencies have cited UPI as saying that bloody clashes took place between two Muslim Brotherhood groups in the city of Az-Zarqa. UPI has not published any report on clashes in Az-Zarqa.

SANA is the only Arab news agency that reported such news, citing UPI as its source. This compelled UPI to protest any involvement in such a fabricated report.

DELEGATION MEETS AL-ASAD, RETURNS TO AMMAN

JN180824 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Feb 81 p 1

["Al-Asad Promises Popular Delegation To Expose Identity of Al-Muhaysin's Abductors and To Secure His Release"]

[Text] Amman--The Jordanian popular delegation returned to Amman last night following a short visit to Damascus during which it met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and discussed with him the abduction affair of Jordanian Charge d'Affaires in Beirut Hisham al-Muhaysin.

On leaving Damascus Jawdat Muhaysin, member of the delegation and brother of the abducted Jordanian diplomat, stated that the Syrian president promised the delegation to exert his utmost to expose the identity of the abductors and to secure the release of Al-Muhaysin and to return him safe to his family. Delegation sources said that President al-Asad declared that he will exert personal efforts to ensure the safety of Al-Muhaysin.

The meeting was attended by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad; Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir; Ba'th Party National Command member Sami 'Atari; and Hasan 'Ajaj, assistant secretary of the As-Sa'iqah organization.

The delegation, which included several Jordanian figures and trade union representatives, arrived in Damascus from Amman yesterday via Ar-Ramtha. It was received at the Jordanian-Syrian borderpoint by the Syrian interior minister and the governor of Dar'a.

JORDANIAN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SARKIS

NC171035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] President Ilyas Sarkis has received a personal letter from King Husayn of Jordan. It was handed to him by Jordanian Acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim and pertains both to cooperation and ties between the two countries and to the case of the [kidnapped] Jordanian charge d'affaires, Hisham al-Muhaysin. President Sarkis received Ibrahim at 1110 today and discussed with him the contents of the letter. Ibrahim arrived at Beirut international airport at 1045. He was accompanied by the Jordanian Foreign Ministry secretary general.

17 Feb Departure

NC172017 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and Jordanian Foreign Ministry Secretary General 'Amir Shammout left Beirut for Amman tonight. The Jordanian minister had conveyed a letter to President Ilyas Sarkis from King Husayn connected with the Kidnapping of the Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Hisham al-Muhaysin and the relations between the two countries.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

NC181305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpt] At 1230 today the Romanian foreign minister arrived at Beirut airport on a 3-day visit to Lebanon, during which he will have political and economic talks with senior Lebanese officials. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was on hand to receive the Romanian minister.

The Romanian minister said on his arrival at the airport: I have come in response to an invitation from the Lebanese foreign minister, Fu'ad Butrus. He affirmed that his visit will give new impetus to the relations between the two countries in the various spheres and will contribute to the peace policy.

Butrus' Statement

NC181745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The visit which Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei is paying to Lebanon assumes special importance in view of the role which Romania and President Ceausescu are playing in the Middle East issue.

After receiving the Romanian guest at the airport today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus spoke about the subjects which they will discuss. He said: [Begin recording] The Romanian foreign minister is visiting Lebanon in response to an invitation I extended to him after my visit to Romania last year. The visit is for the purpose of promoting greater understanding and cooperation in solving existing problems in the area, and to some degree in Lebanon.

The Romanian minister's visit will provide an opportunity for exchanging views and assessing international and regional developments. It will also provide an opportunity to hear Romania's expectations with regard to the Middle East crisis and the solutions for this crisis, especially since Romania pays special attention to this crisis and the Romanian president has been seeking sound appropriate solutions to it.

The talks will also deal with the bilateral relations between Lebanon and Romania on the political and economic levels. [end recording]

BA'TH LEADER RETURNS FROM CYPRUS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN151730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Damascus today from Cyprus after a 1-week visit to Cyprus at the invitation of EDEK Chairman Dr Lissaridhis. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Mashariqah said that Cyprus President Kiprianou has entrusted him to convey his greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people. Dr Lissaridhis also conveyed his greetings to the Syrian president and people.

Comrade Mashariqah said that the talks held with EDEK had been successful and fruitful. They centered on means to develop and strengthen relations between the two parties in the two friendly countries and ways to expose and foil the Camp David plots and all the liquidatory solutions.

Comrade Mashariqah said that during the talks a general review was made of the fierce imperialist offensive against Syria and its steadfast position under President al-Asad--a position aimed at foiling the conspiracies against Syria's firm and principled policy. The talks also dealt with the Palestinian cause and the role of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

During the talks a general discussion was made of the cause of the people of Cyprus and of a solution of the Cyprus issue commensurate with the struggle of the people of the island to achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cyprus and to preserve the unity and independence of Cyprus.

Joint Statement Issued

JN161740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--A joint statement was issued today on the visit to Cyprus made by the Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, at the invitation of the Cypriot Unified Democratic Union of the Center [EDEK].

The two sides denounced imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies against the Arab people, particularly the Camp David agreements, the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and its consequences, and the new attempt to drag other Arab parties into taking new unilateral steps on the path of capitulation in accordance with U.S. and Zionist plans to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

They also denounced the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and plans to annex the occupied Golan Heights. They stressed that just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of Palestinian people's national rights, including self-determination and establishment of their independent state on their soil under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides strongly denounced the continued escalating Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. They stressed the need to restore the situation in Lebanon to its normal status based on securing Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and the unity of its territories.

The statement said that the two sides reviewed the tense international situation. They denounced U.S. movements and attempts to intensify the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The two sides said they believe that the Iraqi-Iranian war contradicts the genuine interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people and their aspirations for national liberation. They said this war threatens peace and security in the region and the world.

The two sides expressed their total support for the unity of Cyprus, nonviolation of its sovereignty and independence and freedom, and noninterference in its domestic affairs. They denounced all attempts to divide Cyprus. They called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus.

They expressed their deep satisfaction with the relations of friendship and cooperation between their two parties, people and countries. They stressed their willingness to develop and strengthen these relations.

TA NEA Interview

NC150814 Nicosia TA NEA in Greek 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Exclusive interview granted by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party, to TA NEA on 14 February]

[Text] The goal of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East for the partition of Cyprus must not succeed, said Muhammad Mashariqah, head of the Ba'th delegation visiting Cyprus on an invitation from EDEK, during an interview granted to TA NEA yesterday.

Otherwise, he added, if imperialism decides to follow a "Camp David" type of policy here with a step-by-step settlement on a long-term basis, then there will be no hesitation in the implementation of this goal.

Mashariqah believes imperialism would not hesitate to use any plan which would guarantee acquisition of control over the Middle East. This, he stressed, could take the form of partition of the island or the implementation of various other methods.

The only way to prevent implementation of such a plan lies in the continual struggle of the Cypriot masses and the progressive forces themselves. He added that numerous examples of frustration of such plans exist everywhere.

Continuing, Mashariqah stated that Cyprus, which is the "heart" of the Middle East, is of great strategic importance because it is close to many Arab countries. Imperialism revealed the island's importance during the time of British colonialism and during the 1956 invasion of Suez when the Near East radio station and other substations used the island's facilities.

Mashariqah believes that the solution to the Cyprus issue lies in the implementation of UN resolutions, including withdrawal of all foreign troops and the return of all refugees to their homes.

This solution must reinstate the country's unity within the framework of a nonaligned state, it must guarantee its independence and its future vital role in the Middle East.

Answering a question on whether the Greeks and Turks of Cyprus can live in peace, Mashariqah replied that the delegation noticed that in all towns and villages which it visited the churches and the minarets were built close to one another. "This means," he added, "that the people lived in peace and harmony."

Mashariqah expressed the hope that the socialist EDEK party "will continue its struggles under the leadership of Dr Lyssaridhis and that relations between EDEK and the Syrian Ba'th Party will continue to develop in a positive way to the benefit of the two parties and the common struggle."

We hope that the people of Cyprus, under the leadership of the progressive and left-wing forces, will achieve their goals, withdrawal of foreign troops and the unity of the country where all the Cypriots will be able to live together and in peace, he said.

"However," he continued, "the solution will depend upon the struggle of the people and the cause is in the peoples' hands. This struggle, in conjunction with the support and understanding of neighboring countries, guarantees achievement of its goals."

"Both the Syrian Ba'th Party as well as the socialist party EDEK have a common goal--struggle against imperialism and international Zionism," he said. Relations between the two parties are positive and they are developing. Exchanges of delegations, within the framework of the agreement for cooperation, have already taken place.

The ultimate goal is to develop and further tighten these relations and to exchange views on questions of mutual interest.

Answering a question on whether he believes in a guaranteed peace in the Middle East, Mashariqah replied that this depends upon the "total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied since 1967 together with recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right for restoration of their fatherland and the right of the Palestinians to establish an independent state in their fatherland under the leadership of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people."

Mashariqah added the people of Syria are conducting a continual struggle against the plans of Zionism and imperialism and that recently they averted a plan of the new U.S. administration related to the solution of the Palestine problem.

This plan incorporated what he described as the "Palestinian option," which in essence is an attempt to "encourage their agent, King Husayn, to follow the same course as their previous agent, As-Sadat, on the Palestine problem."

The U.S. imperialist policy and the Zionists, he added, want a "joint sovereignty over the area, and they use different methods in an effort to achieve this goal--methods of a political, military, economic and cultural nature. These methods also include an attempt to gain control over the oil-producing and other resources of the area and its inclusion in the imperialist sphere of influence."

Mashariqah underlined the existence of bases in Oman, Egypt and Somalia and the aggressive policy toward the progressive and liberation movements of all countries, including those of the Middle East.

He further believes that it is only the continued struggle of the people of Cyprus which can keep Cyprus away from the imperialist strategic policy "which is aimed at the conversion of the island into an attack base aimed at the entire area."

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM VISITS BANGLADESH

For Dacca reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Bangladesh and for a Damascus radio report on the joint communique issued at the end of Khaddam's visit, see pages D 1-D 2 of the 18 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

PAPER WARNS JORDAN OF JOINING 'CAMP DAVID CLUB'

JN141134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Joining the Camp David Club Necessarily Calls for Hostility Toward Syria," the newspaper TISHRIN says editorially: We have often talked about the many requirements for the Jordanian option.

King Husayn's entry into the Camp David club calls for certain requirements and preparations by the partners in the conspiracy. First of these requirements is getting rid of Syria, or at least averting its danger by eliminating its moral, political and material pressure so that it would be easy for the king to move toward that conspiratorial option.

It stands to reason that Syria will not allow the emergence of a new As-Sadat on its southern flank under any pressure or consideration and regardless of all consequences. If necessary Syria will turn the table on everyone in the region, regardless of all consequences, to prevent the emergence of a new As-Sadat. Syria has already expressed this position through well-known military means, and it will not hesitate to use any deterrent means to prevent that option.

The paper adds: It has become a tradition and a fact in Arab politics, especially during the 1970's when President al-Asad set firm principles for Syrian Arab policy, for those wanting to join the enemy camp to antagonize Syria first. Whoever wanted to deviate from the pan-Arab will had to fabricate some kind of hostility toward Syria and its leadership. In other words, any option that betrays the national cause must begin with hostility toward Syria and talk about the danger coming from Syria.

This happened when As-Sadat reneged and waged his unholy war against Syria. He threatened Syria with blood and death to justify his conspiratorial line, which began with his visit to Jerusalem and ended in Camp David. Like Israel, he spoke about the danger coming from the north; that is, from Syria. Syria became the main danger to both Israel and Egypt. Thus, As-Sadat fell in the swamp of national treason.

This has also happened with Iraq's Saddam. The path of hostility toward Syria led him to murder his unionist comrades, betray the national cause and wage a mad war against Iran, thereby forfeiting Iraq's commitment to the Palestine cause. To Iraq, the danger from Syria became more serious than the danger from Israel.

This is exactly what is happening with King Husayn these days. Like Israel, the king is talking about the danger coming from the north; that is, Syria. Israel no longer constitutes any danger to the Jordanian regime. On the contrary, Israel is ready to rush to that regime's protection against its own indignant people in order to enable the king to join the Camp David club. Israel did not conceal its intentions 2 months ago when Syria warned Husayn against committing his crime. It is the same path--the path of hostility toward Syria--that leads to an alliance with Zionism.

After referring to Jordanian fear of Syria, TISHRIN reiterates: Syria will not allow a new small As-Sadat on its southern flank. It will not allow the conspiracy to pass, even if it is compelled to use all the means available to us. And what it has is an effective deterrent weapon.

ALGERIAPDRY DELEGATION UNDER MUHAMMAD ARRIVES; TALKS BEGIN

LD182124 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, this afternoon arrived at Houari Boumediene International Airport on a working visit heading an important delegation. The Yemeni guest was welcomed by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that his visit to Algeria is considered an extension of the visits and contacts exchanged between the officials of the two countries. He explained that the visit will provide an opportunity for holding consultations with President Chadli Bendjedid on a number of issues which concern the two countries.

The Yemeni president said that during the visit there will be an exchange of views on developments in all the Arab and African areas and on the international situation in general, and about the efforts that should be made to confront the new imperialist policy aimed at shattering the unity of the Arab people and their good forces.

After pointing out the seriousness of the imperialist conspiracies which threaten the security and peace of the Arab nation in particular and the African Continent and the Indian Ocean in general, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: In this connection we will talk with our Algerian brothers about the measures that can be taken by the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Arab progressive forces and organizations to prevent a deterioration of the situation in the Arab area, and to work to encourage all sincere efforts to provide the conditions of security and stability in it by liquidating foreign military bases and all forms of foreign presence in it.

On the development of fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries which have begun to strengthen and develop recently tangibly, manifesting the desire of the two governments and the two parties to fulfill the aspirations of the two peoples, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: I am certain that our talks with our brother President Chadli Bendjedid and the rest of our brother Algerian officials will be successful and positive in the interests of the two peoples.

The Algerian-PDRY talks began this afternoon at the people's palace with a meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY.

SAHARAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS 17 FEB

LD172242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The foreign ministers of the six Saharan states--Algeria, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad--this afternoon began their conference in Algiers. The following dispatch gives details of the session:

The Ministerial Council of the conference of the Saharan heads of state will evaluate today and tomorrow the achievements of the action program on cooperation which was determined by the Bamako summit and which was carried out by a group of experts. The foreign ministers are to consider means to strengthen regional cooperation in fulfilling the aspirations of the Saharan peoples and of the summit decisions. They will also examine the situation in the region.

Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia stressed the characteristics of this conference and the commitment it is shouldering in response to the wishes of the Saharan peoples in his opening address. Referring to the depth of the ties between these peoples, he spoke of past exchanges, cooperation and good-neighbor relations which distinguishes relations between these peoples. He affirmed that the common aspirations for peace and harmony make it imperative to continue with fruitful cooperation to reflect these historic aspirations. He recalled the aims of the action program and the efforts to put it into a practical framework for the establishment of comprehensive cooperation. He added it is the firm desire of the heads of the Saharan states to transform our region into a region of peace, security and stability pervaded by relations of brotherhood, good-neighbor relations and cooperation, and that the threats and dangers which are giving rise to tension in various parts of the African Continent require our group to be more determined and aware in the face of challenges to the peoples march toward real freedom, dignity, peace and prosperity.

After referring to the injustice in international economic relations and the bitter struggle against backwardness, the minister stressed the need for solidarity to frustrate plans for weakening the group and the attempts to determine our future in places outside our continent.

BEN YAHIA ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE IN DELHI

For excerpts of Foreign Minister Ben Yahia's speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, as published in Algiers EL MOUDJAHID on 11 February, see page A 3 of the 17 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADVOCATES COOPERATION WITH SUDAN

LD181824 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Feb (JANA)--The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, received at noon today in Tripoli the brother ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and conveyed verbal cordial message to the Sudanese president, Ja'far Numayri, affirming the continued consolidation of fraternal relations between the two peoples and two countries, and the preparedness of the Jamahiriya to open new horizons for civil and military cooperation, such as participating in arming and organizing the Sudanese Army, helping in the reclamation of the virgin land, participating in the grain cultivation program and in absorbing surplus workers in the Sudan.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY 17 FEB

LD171901 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The brother secretary of heavy industry and the Hungarian foreign trade minister, Peter Veress, this morning signed the minutes of the agreement on cooperation in the fields of industry, communications, agricultural and training amenities. The brother secretary of the General People's Committee on Planning also discussed with the Hungarian foreign trade minister aspects of bilateral relations during the meeting they held at the headquarters of the General People's Committee on Planning in Tripoli this morning. At the meeting they discussed the possibility of Hungarian companies and organizations taking part in the implementation of the programs of the projects in the transformation plan in the agriculture, electricity and health fields and the exchange of experiences in planning.

SAUDI PAPER INTERVIEWS BNEIJARA ON SAHARAN ISSUE

GF180914 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 17 Feb 81 p 10

[Interview granted by Mauritanian Prime Minister Ahmad Ould Bneijara to AL-JAZIRAH in Mecca--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The Afro-Arab dialogue has a long history. How can this dialogue be strengthened and increased to serve the interest of both sides?

Answer: Afro-Arab cooperation must be built on firm and principled bases that support confrontation with the common enemy. In view of the geographical position of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, its historical role in expanding Islamic teaching and the Arab-Islamic civilization in western Africa, Mauritania is doing its best to realize this closeness between the two worlds on the aforementioned bases.

Question: What about your withdrawal from the conflict taking place in the Sahara? What is your current position?

Answer: The brothers' conflict in the Sahara is really painful to us. We were involved in this dispute but withdrew in order to stop shedding the blood of Arab and Muslim brothers. We also want to contribute to and crystallize a comprehensive settlement that will restore peace to the region and prepare for the creation of fraternal cooperation through the unity of the peoples of the large Arab western flank.

We hope the brothers will reach a political settlement through dialogue and wisdom as a basis for determining legitimate rights. Our stand is total neutrality, because all the disputing parties are Arabs and Muslims who do not want to take more lives or create new problems for the Islamic world.

Question: Does this mean you are going to recognize the establishment of a Saharan state if all the conflicting parties agree on this?

Answer: As I have said, Mauritania was involved in this knotty problem and entered the war because of it. It was a war of attrition that depleted our resources and economy and diverted our attention from our internal affairs, development and prosperity. We realized that it was useless for us to continue with this war that creates new victims daily. With regard to the recognition of a Saharan state to which you refer in your question, we are opposed to having a black minority or other entities in Mauritania. We adhere to the stands of the OAU and the United Nations.

STRATEGIES, REASONING IN U.S. RELATIONS EXAMINED

TA181500 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Political correspondent Dalya Shehori's report: "Begin to U.S. in April, Will Be Given 'Low Profile' Treatment"]

[Text] President Reagan will invite Prime Minister Menahem Begin to visit Washington in mid-April. This is the date that is shaping up according to information received in Jerusalem. As-Sadat's visit, at the beginning of April, will precede Begin's. Sources in Jerusalem yesterday averred that the Reagan administration has no desire to help the Likud win a majority in the election, and therefore Begin will be received correctly but no more than that, and his visit will produce no notable achievements. According to this assessment, the United States' intention to accord Begin 'low profile' treatment will dovetail with President as-Sadat's unwillingness to renew the autonomy negotiations.

Against the background of the moderate expectations held out for Begin's forthcoming U.S. visit, no concrete political achievements are being hoped for from the talks that foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is about to hold in Washington. It looks as if the only achievement of this visit will be the procurement of aid to Israel in compensation for the shipment of offensive U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia, which the administration initiated even before Shamir's visit.

It was noted yesterday in Jerusalem that the Reagan administration's agreement to supply Saudi Arabia with F-15's does not constitute the fulfillment of a Carter administration commitment, as the new administration is now saying. While the Carter administration did undertake to accede to the Saudi requests, the deal was frozen due to Israeli opposition. Now the freeze has been lifted due to the Reagan administration's desire to move toward Saudi Arabia.

Sources in Jerusalem have expressed apprehension at this tendency. In their estimation, a prominently pro-Saudi tendency exists among the heads of the U.S. administration, deriving from oil interests which are disguised with political reasons--such as the need to help Saudi Arabia in order to bring about the formation of a bloc of moderate states under U.S. influence in the Middle East.

The possibility of Israel's launching an open information campaign in the United States, and mobilizing senators and congressmen against any supply of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia, was rejected by the cabinet for two reasons:

(A) It was feared that Israel would not succeed in gaining a majority in the Congress for its position, thus exposing Israel's weakness.

(B) Had an Israeli initiative in the Congress succeeded, Israel would have created tension and a residue of bitterness toward it on the part of the Reagan administration, and this could be harmful for the Likud in the election campaign.

It was therefore decided to employ only quiet information against the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia, in the knowledge that the prospect of changing the administration's aim in this manner is virtually nonexistent.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

TA171524 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Feb 81 p 11

[U.S. correspondent Gid'on Samet commentary: "The Dangers Inherent in the New Understanding"]

[Text] Under different circumstances, not in the dying days of the government, the visit to Washington by the foreign minister and the expected visit by the prime minister could have been considered very important.

New winds are now blowing between the two capitals, some dangerous and some refreshing. The present period could have been particularly suitable for grabbing the bull by its horns; but it is to be feared that in more than one affair Israel may soon find itself caught on these horns.

Some time ago I cited a comparison I heard in Washington between Presidents Carter and Reagan. The first continually contradicted himself in his attempt to be nice to all; the other, in his own way, offers a deal to the party that views itself harmed. It seems that the Reagan administration is offering a deal to Israel today. This deal has merits as well as dangers, but needs to be seriously considered. The special nature of the deal is that, contrary to similar situations on the political and commercial level, this deal is proposed to Israel exactly when its ability to influence events and pull strings in Washington is increasingly weakening.

Two examples have clarified this fact lately. One was the Israeli Embassy's refraining from pursuing its traditional path of action in curbing the U.S. intention to sell the additional equipment for the F-15 planes possessed by Saudi Arabia. It is not only that Israel was not succeeded in its poor persuasion efforts, but it has also signalled to its friends in the Congress that they cannot expect to enlist support through traditional steps, such as the dispatch of senators' letters to the administration. This approach, which is in itself a novelty in Israeli diplomatic practices in Washington, stemmed from the assessment that the chances for success are zero. The main reason for this does not lie in decreased support for Israeli interests in the present Congress, but in the changed circumstances in the Persian Gulf. A request by Saudi Arabia today cannot be considered in the same manner as that same request in 1978, when it was rejected. Israel has therefore not tried its muscles and the U.S. administration needed only a short time to realize Israel's weakness in the U.S. field.

In his first meeting with Secretary of State Haig, Ambassador 'Evron left no room for mistake regarding Israel's weak bargaining position. Mr Haig indeed praised the manner in which Ambassador 'Evron presented the Israeli position on the supply of equipment to Riyadh, but beyond the diplomatic jargon, he received the message that was of particular interest to him: Israel is ready to talk." One could not interpret 'Evron's remarks in any way other than as acquiescence to the Saudi deal, provided that this is coordinated with Israel and, especially, that Israel receives something suitable in return. It is clear that Saudi Arabia would have received its request even if Israel had raised idle threats. In any event, the interesting lesson, as mentioned, is that the U.S. administration is today inclined towards a deal with Israel, although the way is open for it to do as it pleases.

This may seem alright. Israel is giving up arms which it does not possess in return for U.S. consultations, U.S. abstention from unilateral steps and an appropriate compensation in various fields. However, a week after the meeting--last week--it emerged that the first element, at least, has not come true. The U.S. administration, not saying a single word to the hopeful, good-wishing Israeli Embassy, informed the Congress of its intention to sell 24 Cobra helicopters to Jordan.

The lesson has been learned: Israel has lost its muscle. Israel will do nothing anyway, so why provoke it and bait it with an advance announcement? It is better to surprise. This event indicates the dangers inherent in the "new understanding" between Israel and the Reagan administration. Israel has, in fact, already given up one of its most important assets while what it gets in return now depends on one element only: the U.S.' good will and commitment to Israel's welfare and security. It is as though Washington said: We know where Israel stands. Let us talk about the price now.

Israel's ambition now is to be "partner" and part of the U.S.' strategic considerations in the Middle East. This was what Mr Haig could understand from Ambassador 'Evron's remarks in their meeting.

The trouble, though, is that those considerations which now urge the U.S. administration to hurry to do what the Carter administration put off all the time--such as acceptance of almost every Saudi request--will be the ones that prevent the realization of the Israeli dream of real, not just verbal, strategic cooperation.

The other danger is that the Israeli change practically invites a new arms race with Arab countries. The illusion that the scope of security expenditures could perhaps be slowed down after years of extensive procurement is now doomed for final shelving.

This new understanding has advantages also, of course. The list of Israeli requests can be diversified. The basic deal--equipment to compensate for the imbalance caused by U.S. military supply of friendly Arab countries--is the simplest of all. Moreover, when the account books open and the hand--that of the administration that signs deals--keeps on signing, this can lead in a number of directions. One direction is financial: A rearrangement of the system of huge debts owed to the United States by postponing the dates of repayment and converting some of the loans into grants.

The other direction concerns the strategic field and this has financial implications. An idea heard here, (without the administration giving any sign of support for it) is to lease U.S. planes to Israel for a small fee. In addition to the economical aspect involved, the U.S. planes that will be stationed in various airports will be sort of a guarantee against an attack on what is, in fact, U.S. property. While Israel instinctively objects to the stationing of U.S. forces on its territory and the United States treats this possibility as a "mere hypothesis" (as stated by Secretary of Defense Weinberger), the new dialogue can lead to U.S. naval presence in Haifa. We have in fact already raised this possibility to the Americans.

Other possible items on the Israeli list of requests are a U.S. consent to the sale of Israeli fighter planes worldwide and U.S. consent to coproduction with us, pressure for U.S. presence in the Sinai air fields after the final Israeli withdrawal and uncompromising insistence on the Sinai supervision arrangements in general. All this is very valuable but it is very difficult today to know the chances for having this. At the moment, doubts are increasing, doubts concerning not only the basic reasons that will prevent the United States from meeting Israel halfway on various subjects but also the question whether the Israeli Government knows what it wants. Will the foreign minister and prime minister arrive in Washington with a clear idea about these far-reaching issues? Will they conduct intelligent and comprehensive discussions in the suitable forum?

Besides, the Israeli-U.S. understanding cannot be restricted, in this period or in the coming years, to issues of armament, money and what Israel insists on calling "the strategic dialogue." The United States will want to know what the government thinks about the future of the peace process, the future of the West Bank and more significant Palestinian participation. It will not be too long before the United States will be urged by the Arabs to hear what we, nevertheless, have to say about the tightening of relations between Egypt and the PLO and about the signs that emerge here and there on possible tactical changes in the PLO's moves.

One should wait and see if the government and Mr Shamir, who is leaving for Washington today, are prepared to discuss the implications of the new situation developing in Washington. What is clearer, though, is that the U.S. administration prefers to hold this discussion with the next government.

NISIM ATTACKS RECENT AS-SADAT, KREISKY STATEMENTS

TA181714 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The Government of Israel regards the latest remarks by as-Sadat on the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile as a contradiction of the Camp David accords, acting Foreign Minister Moshe Nisim said today from the Knesset rostrum. The minister was replying to motions to the Knesset agenda submitted by MK's Yosef Rom and Ge'ula Kohen on this issue. Among other things, Nisim attacked Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, describing him as nearly a sworn enemy of Israel. Our Knesset correspondent, Gil'ad Mishori, brings excerpts from minister Nisim's statements:

[Begin recording] [Nisim] Anyone who suggests or raises the idea of a government-in-exile contradicts both the spirit and the letter of the Camp David agreements. The fact that the idea, first raised in 1972, is being raised again today, even though a drastic change has taken place since then--and that is the Camp David agreement, the peace treaty--does not set well.

[Mishori] Minister Moshe Nisim repeated the statement that the responsibility for the stalemate in the autonomy talks lies with Egypt and asked what he called our friends in Egypt not to intervene in Israeli domestic affairs. In these matters we want none of your honey and none of your sting, he said. After such remarks, the minister then attacked Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for his statements in Cairo:

[Nisim] It is difficult to accept what I would term such gall, almost verging on impudence, that a prime minister of a foreign country, who is hostile to the State of Israel--I would almost to as far as to say that he is a foe of Israel--permit himself to intervene in Israeli affairs.

[Mishori] The continuation of the peace process is conditional on the adherence to the Camp David accords, the minister repeated, and anyone who would want to either distort them or amend them would not be contributing to the peace process.

The issue was transferred to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs committee by a majority vote, with Mapam and Sheli objecting. [end recording]

'SOURCES' TERM AS-SADAT REMARKS ON PLO 'GRAVE'

TA180832 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Political correspondent's report: "Government Sources: As-Sadat's Remarks Are Grave"]

[Text] Government sources yesterday evening reacted harshly to remarks made in the past few days by President as-Sadat concerning the Middle East, including the role he is designating for the PLO to play in the peacemaking process in the region. The sources said that As-Sadat has recently made many remarks, some of them contradictory, but his ideas are grave and are unacceptable to Israel. The encouragement he is giving European governments to join the peacemaking process in the Middle East is not acceptable to Israel because of the Common Market countries' adherence to the Venice declaration. The Egyptian president's suggestion that a Palestinian government-in-exile be formed was firmly rejected on 16 February by the prime minister.

What As-Sadat said yesterday in favor of the PLO's being integrated into a Palestinian leadership is considered grave by government sources in Jerusalem, who note that all these statements are inconsistent with the Camp David accords. The sources add that it may be assumed that As-Sadat's remarks about the PLO were influenced by his talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

MOBILIZATION EXERCISE TO BE HELD 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

TA190608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] A public callup exercise for reservists will be held in the near future. The exercise is designed to train the reservists in the method of the public, open callup, and to test the method's efficiency. The public callup will be based on the publication of units' mobilization codewords over radio and television. The exercise will involve several thousand reservists, as well as a small number of vehicle reserve units.

When he hears the announcement on radio or television, or when he learns of the public callup, the reservist should check whether the codeword for his unit is included in the list. If his codeword has been broadcast or if it appears, he must report immediately to his permanent meeting place, or report directly to his unit. A reservist whose vehicle must also be brought in must first go to the permanent lot for the vehicle, and then proceed to his own unit.

This exercise does not cancel or shorten the period of service for reservists who have been summoned for reserve service according to the annual plan by means of personal callup orders sent to them in advance.

The public is requested to assist those reporting to their units on the day the exercise is held to get to their pickup points or to their units. This has been a prior announcement concerning a public callup exercise for reservists which will be held in the near future.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY SUPPORT WEST BANK SETTLEMENT

TA171256 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Political correspondent Mark Segal report: "Jerusalem POST poll: 70 Percent of Public Supports Continuing Settlement"]

[Text] Tel Aviv--A distinctly hawkish trend in public opinion emerges from the latest Jerusalem POST poll, with about 70 percent of the public favouring the continuation of settlement in the West Bank, in one form or another, and the extension of Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights. Likewise, the poll shows that most Israelis either favor the government's tough line of dealing with the inhabitants of the territories, or do not think it impedes the peace process. The above data emerged from a poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre among 1,273 adults.

Question: Do you think we should continue with Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria?

Answer: Yes (under certain conditions)--40.9 percent; yes in all parts--26.7 percent; yes, outside populated centres--2.4 percent; yes, close to 1967 lines--0.6 percent; no--26.3 percent; undecided--3.1 percent. Analysis of the data showed that the traditional Likud constituency is overwhelmingly for continued settlement, along with National Religious Party and Tehiya voters.

Question: Should Israeli sovereignty be extended immediately over the Golan Heights?

Answer: Yes--68.3 percent; no--26.6 percent; undecided--5.1 percent. The majority favouring the extension of Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights cuts across party lines and encompasses all socioeconomic strata and communities.

Question: In your opinion does the tough line in the territories advance the cause of peace?

Answer: Yes--25.7 percent; bears no influence on it--38.4 percent; impairs its progress--30.0 percent; undecided--5.9 percent. Those belonging to higher status groups, inclined to Labour and Shinu, thought that this policy was harmful to the cause of peace.

ETHIOPIACOMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD181942 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Feb 81 EA

[Joint communique on the 13-17 February visit to Ethiopia by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to socialist Ethiopia from 13 to 17 February 1981. The PDRY delegation laid a wreath at the victory monument in honor of the Ethiopian heroes who fell in defense of the independence and territorial integrity of their motherland.

During their stay in socialist Ethiopia, the guest of honor and the delegates accompanying him visited the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and the Ministry of Education where they were briefed on the economic development and literacy campaigns respectively. At all the places visited, the guest of honor and his delegation were accorded a warm and friendly reception and hospitality reflecting the strong and close solidarity and brotherly relations existing between the PDRY and socialist Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian and PDRY leaders held lengthy talks on bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as on grave and major regional and international issues of common concern. During the talks, special emphasis was laid on the present situation in the region and on the peace and security of the two countries. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and strong solidarity.

Present at the talks on the PDRY side were Comrade Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Khamiri, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Comrade Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and ambassador designate in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, alternate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Comrade Muhammad Murshid Naji, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Comrade Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar, deputy minister in the Ministry of Industry; Comrade Major 'abd Rabbuh Mansur, head of the Logistics Department of the Ministry of National Defense; Comrade Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman (Bashir), assistant political and information affairs officer in the YSP office; Comrade Huda Yusuf Hubayshi, head of the Foreign Ministry Department for Africa; and Comrade Abduh (Alawi) Hasan, PDRY ambassador to socialist Ethiopia. [Name and position as heard]

Present on the socialist Ethiopian side were Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, PMAC secretary general and member of COPWE Executive Committee; Comrade Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and member of COPWE Executive Committee; Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of COPWE Central Committee; Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry and COPWE Central Committee member; Comrade Wolle Chekol, minister of foreign trade; Comrade Hailu Shawl, minister of state farms development; Comrade Megistu Gemechu, special assistant to the comrade chairman and member of COPWE Central Committee; Comrade Brig Gen Heile Giorgis Habte Maria, chief of staff of the armed forces and COPWE Central Committee member; and Comrade Amare Tekle, head of the Foreign Ministry Department for Africa and the Middle East.

The two leaders assessed the relations existing between the PDRY and socialist Ethiopia and noted with satisfaction that in line with the treaty of friendship and cooperation and with other related agreements, relations between the two countries are widening and deepening in every field.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that this state of affairs reflects the resolute stands and common desire of the peoples of the two neighboring countries to strengthen their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, racism, colonialism and apartheid, as well as in the struggle of all democratic and peace-loving forces for peace, international (?security), independence and social prosperity.

The two sides noted with special satisfaction the increasingly strong solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Ethiopia and Yemen, and recognized the existence of favorable conditions for strengthening fruitful relations between the YSP and COPWE on the basis of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. They found the favorable conditions encouraged the peoples of the two countries to build and defend their nations and safeguard their revolutions, and also encouraged the struggle for world freedom, democracy, peace and social prosperity. The two sides examined the tasks accomplished in implementing the agreements signed in political, diplomatic, economic, scientific, technical, trade, cultural, military and other fields, and agreed that their cooperation is being successfully developed.

Both sides reaffirmed the great importance they attach to the task of further developing cooperation in political, diplomatic, economic, technological, cultural, military and other fields so as to further consolidate bilateral relations and exchange of ideas and experience.

The PDRY leader expressed solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and reaffirmed his country's strong support for the struggle of the Ethiopian people to build their society along the socialist path of development. In this respect, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed the formation of COPWE and the various resolutions adopted by the commissions' first congress and the second regular session of the COPWE Central Committee. Moreover, he confirmed that the resolutions adopted by the recent meeting of the COPWE Central Committee will contribute greatly to the process of political, social and economic change in Ethiopia. He also confirmed to his host that the people of the PDRY are delighted at the victories won by the brotherly people of socialist Ethiopia under the farsighted leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam again made it known that socialist Ethiopia supports the efforts being made by the brotherly people of the PDRY, under the leadership of the YSP, to consolidate their revolution and to defend it from internal and external reactionaries and to strengthen the social and economic structures of society.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam added that socialist Ethiopia strongly supports the YSP's efforts to bring about the peaceful unification of the two Yemens.

Having assessed the current international situation, the two leaders expressed grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation due to the policy being pursued by imperialism, particularly American imperialism and its reactionary puppets, toward swinging the balance of power in its favor by stepping up the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which could lead to a world war. The two sides condemned the new American administration's decision to reverse the earlier decision on the production of the neutron bomb.

The two sides also expressed grave concern over the new U.S. policy of interfering in the internal affairs of free countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America, and regarding legitimate national liberation movements struggling for independence, freedom and social development as international terrorists and seeking to destroy them.

Socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY strongly condemn this policy because it further increases the risk of armed conflict. Socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY call on all peace- and freedom-loving countries to make concerted efforts to counter the threats posed by the forces of imperialism and their accomplices, to bring about a reduction of international tension and to work for peaceful cooperation.

The two leaders expressed grave concern over the military moves of imperialist forces, particularly the establishment and expansion of U.S. military bases in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions. The two sides reiterated that America's deployment of a Rapid Deployment Force and the military moves of imperialist forces constitute a direct threat to the security of the countries of the region and a grave danger to the peaceful development pursued by them, as well as to the freedom struggle in the region. The two sides condemned the dangerous moves by imperialist governments, as well as the establishment of their military bases in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions, the expansion of existing military bases and their attempts to create new military and political footholds. The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to make the region a zone of peace.

The two sides agreed that the establishment by the U.S. administration of military bases in Somalia and Oman and all the military exercises it carries out in the region are a direct threat of grave concern aimed against socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY, as well as against the peace and security of the countries of the region. The two sides condemned the establishment and demanded the immediate and unconditional dismantling of such bases in the region.

The two sides praised the peaceful policy adopted by the USSR in this regard, as announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to India, when he called for the region to become a zone of peace, free from all forms of military alliances and maneuvers.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to break the unity of African countries, increase tension in Africa and weaken the OAU. The two sides condemned these sinister attempts and the direct and indirect interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of independent African countries in violation of the UN and the OAU charters and by way of a conspiracy to neutralize the OAU's 18 years of effort to solve African problems without outside interference. The two sides strongly demanded that imperialist and reactionary forces abandon their arrogant interference in African affairs.

The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to observe the principle of respect for the territorial integrity, unity and sovereignty of all countries, inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs and to pursue a policy of understanding and good-neighbor relations in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions. In this respect, the PDRY praised the results achieved by socialist Ethiopia's policy of promoting good-neighbor relations and expanding cooperation with neighboring countries in the pursuit of mutual interest.

Socialist Ethiopia highly rated and expressed unreserved support for the initiative taken by the PDRY, through Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, to convene a leaders' emergency conference to bring about lasting peace and stability in the region by freeing it from imperialist military confrontations.

The two sides reaffirmed they would continue to fully support liberation movements in southern Africa. They condemned the racist South African Government and its imperialist accomplices for the failure of the Geneva Namibian conference.

They called for the termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African Government, the withdrawal of its forces from the territory, as well as the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the other resolutions on Namibia and the attainment of genuine independence by that country under the leadership of SWAPO.

The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of South Africa, who are struggling to eradicate apartheid, which contradicts human dignity. The two sides reaffirmed their responsibility for extending assistance to the people of South Africa and called on all countries firmly to respect the imposition of UN economic sanctions on South Africa. The two sides condemned the continuation of nuclear arms cooperation between the Western powers and Pretoria as a threat to the peace and security of Africa and the whole world and particularly to the security of independent African countries.

Condemning the Pretoria racist administration's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique and other independent African countries, the two sides called on all countries to extend all necessary assistance and backing to these countries to enable them to counter these repeated acts of aggression.

Supporting the efforts being made to bring about a lasting peace in the Middle East, the two sides declared their opposition to all agreements which deny the Palestinians their inalienable right to a motherland. The two sides reaffirmed their firm conviction that a just peace could only be brought about in the Middle East when the Palestinian people are able to establish an independent national homeland, when the rights of the Palestinian people are assured and when the Israeli armed forces evacuate the occupied Arab territories. In this regard, the two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The two leaders reiterated the need to further strengthen unity and solidarity among the progressive and peace-loving forces and movements and between the USSR and the other socialist countries for the achievement of additional victories in the struggle for international peace and national independence. They also called for the further intensification of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Reaffirming their support for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the two leaders called for concerted efforts to promote solidarity among its member countries so as to strengthen its position against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, as well for the establishment of a new international economic order.

On arms reduction, the two sides reaffirmed their firm conviction in the need for the immediate and full implementation of the [word indistinct] resolutions. In this regard, they reminded the peace-loving forces of the world of the need to give full backing to the Soviet proposal to give international guarantees to those countries which do not possess nuclear arms.

Declaring satisfaction at the outcome of the working visit made by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the two sides stressed that the talks held during Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's working visit had made further firm contributions to the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY. Agreement has been reached on cooperation between COPWE and the YSP.

At a ceremony following the working visit, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and trade protocol agreements were signed. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad extended heartfelt gratitude to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and the people and government of socialist Ethiopia for the brotherly reception and hospitality accorded him and the delegation led by him. Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad invited Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to pay an official friendly visit to the PDRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

CAMEROONAFP: AHIDJO, SEKOU TOURE DISCUSS CHAD'S INTEGRITY

AB181755 Paris AFP in French 1655 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Feb (AFP)--The integrity and future of Chad were one of the main topics discussed during the private discussions held Tuesday and Wednesday between Presidents Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon and Sekou Toure of Guinea. This was learned from a reliable source in Yaounde on Wednesday.

To date, no official information has been given on their decisions, which might be published with the signing of the joint communique on Sunday to mark the end of the Guinea president's 5-day official visit. However, a well-informed source in Ndjamenia indicates that Mr Sekou Toure, who has remained discreet on the Chadian issue throughout his stay in Yaounde, is to raise it publicly on Thursday upon his arrival in Maroua, northern Cameroon, accompanied by President Ahidjo. Maroua is 250 km from the Chadian capital, Ndjamenia.

The same source explains that it is most likely that he will explain how the Guinean contingent can be intergrated into a neutral inter-African force to be sent to Chad in accordance with the recommendations of the Lome conference. For his part, the Cameroonian head of state, in a toast proposed Tuesday in honor of his Guinean counterpart, once more stigmatized the unacceptable interferences by African and non-African powers in the affairs of the continent.

ZAIREMOBUTU DECREES ON NEW CABINET, POLITICAL BUREAU

AB181620 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1255 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the MPR this morning signed decrees reorganizing the Executive Council and the Political Bureau. The decrees are as follows:

Decree No 81-025 of 18 February 1981 modifying Articles 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 of Decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council: The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, considering the constitution and particularly Articles 36, 42 and 45 decrees:

Article 1. Article 1 of Decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council is modified as follows:

Article 2. The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic exercises the executive power with the assistance of a first state commissioner, a deputy first state commissioner and the state commissioners. The first state commissioner has precedence over the deputy first state commissioner and all the other state commissioners. The deputy first state commissioner has precedence over all the other state commissioners.

Article 3. Article 4 of Decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council is modified as follows:

Article 4. The first state commissioner is in charge of the coordination of all the activities of the Executive Council is modified as follows:

Article 5. The first state commissioner is in charge of the coordination of all the activities of the executive council. He is assisted in this task by the deputy first state commissioner who will also act for him whenever he is hindered.

Article 6 of Decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council is modified as follows:

Article 7. The first state commissioner, the deputy first state commissioner and the state commissioners cannot negotiate or sign international agreements unless they are mandated by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic.

Article 8 of Decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council is modified as follows:

Article 9. The first state commissioner, the deputy first state commissioner and the state commissioners cannot leave Kinshasa nor accept an invitation to go abroad without the prior permission of the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic.

Article 10. This decree takes effect on the date it is signed. Issued in Kinshasa on 18 February 1981. [Signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Decree No 81-026 of 18 February 1981 relating to the appointment of the members of the Executive Council: The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, considering the constitution and particularly Articles 36, 42 and 45, and considering Decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relating to the organization of the Executive Council decrees:

Article 1. The functions of state commissioner for national defense, territorial security and war veterans are exercised by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic.

Article 2. Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond is appointed first state commissioner.

Article 3. Citizen (Bomboko Lokumba) is appointed deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Article 4. The following persons are appointed state commissioners for the following departments:

Territorial administration	Citizen Duga Kugbe Toro
Justice	Inonga Lokonga Lome
Information	Elebe Ma Ekonzo
Agriculture and rural development	Kamitatu Massamba
Finance and Budget	Namwisi Ma Nkoy
State investment holdings	Emony Mondanga
Economy and industry	Bayi-Bayi Wa Kasige
External trade	Mabika Kalanda
Mines	Lwanba Katansi
Energy	Managa Dintoka Pholo
Public works and territorial development	Betina Ngilase
Environment, nature conservation and tourism	Mozagba Ngbuka
Transport and communications	Moshobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana
Land affairs	Matadi Wamba
Higher education and scientific research	Mvuendi Mabaki Ntu
Public functionary	Kilolo Musampa Lubemba
Public health	Dr Kalume Kusaikwa Mulamba

Culture and arts	Sampatakawe Tomizombe
Social affairs	Gen Babia Zongbi Malobia
Labor and social security	Atiwiya Masikita
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	Tokwaulu Bolamba
Sports and leisure	Kabamba Wa Odia
General commissioner for planning	Bokana Wondangela

Article 5. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance are repealed.

Article 6. The present ordinance takes effect from the date it was signed.

Issued in Kinshasa, 18 February 1981. [Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko, general of the armed forces.

Ordinance No 81/028 of 18 February, 1981 relative to the composition of the Political Bureau:

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, considering the provisions of the constitution, especially Articles 42, 45 and 66 decrees:

Article 1. The following are appointed political commissioners:

Dr Bolungwe Tolezi; Citizen Efambe Eyolanga; Citizen Zambembo Kulu Wa Utadi; Citizen Kalala Kibuko; Citizen Kangapy Bindu Gudumbagana; Citizen Tshihs Mizuka; Citizen Kitshombe Tchiakowiki; Citizen Kitemoko Mambo Mansa; Citizen Kondebila Kitanda; Citizen Kupa Mandungala; Citizen Tchembo Wa Lumbona; Citizen Madi Mulumba; Citizen Malumba Bangola; Citizen Manduungu Bulanyatsi; Dr Mbayale Musinge; Citizen Mbeza Subi; Citizen Mwuesi Kongo; Citizen Bukamba Kadjabazemba; Citizen Pinga Kasena; Citizen Walesembe Kitimodio; Citizen Mwuendo Simbakaba; Citizen [names indistinct].

Article 2. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance are abrogated and it takes effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 18 February 1981. [Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, general of the armed forces.

Ordinance No 81/027 of 18 February 1981, relating to the appointment of secretaries of state of departments. The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic--considering the constitution, especially Articles 38, 42 and 45; Ordinance No 73/023 of 4 July 1973 relating to the positions of state public service, especially Article 4; Ordinance No 78/158 of 18 April 1978 supplementing and modifying Ordinance No 73/216 of 25 July 1973 relating to the organization and the administrative chart of state public service, including the National Educational Service, administrative services of the Legislative Council and the judiciary services--decrees:

Article 1. The following secretaries of state are appointed:

Foreign affairs and international cooperation:

Foreign affairs	Citizen Izumbui Bulumbu Assam
International cooperation	Citizen Bengemadu Biayu Bassamassanga
Territorial administration	Citizen Bongolema

National defense and veterans affairs

National Defense

Vice Admiral Dokondo WaBoseds

Veterans Affairs

Maj Gen Lukuta Aseembe

Information

Citizen Zongo Bankianga Insofana

Agriculture and rural development

Agriculture

Citizen Mwuema Ngoy Nsoka

Rural development

Citizen Bukala Wa Bukula

Finance and budget

Finance

Citizen Jamboleka Loma

Budget

Citizen Malodiakalua Ntutu

State investment holdings

Citizen Mbombo Ingote

National economy and industry

Citizen Nguema Nzoya

Foreign trade

Mbembele [name indistinct]

Energy

Citizen Elongosene Konga

Public works and territorial development

Citizen Dekabue Adwue

Environment, nature conservation and tourism

Citizen Zongo Ba Tsombe

Transport and communications

Citizen Bomanye Ponyeta

Land affairs

Citizen Ngossonga

Higher education and scientific reserach

Citizen Assekou Bomaki

Primary and secondary education

Citizen Mozinya [name indistinct]

Civil service

Citizen Samba Kapito

Public health

Dr Valeki Boloma

Arts and culture

Citizen Mbake Gadio

Social affairs

Citizen [Name indistinct]

Labor and social security

Citizen Kitolo Kele Wamba

Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications

Citizen Mwamba Buputida

Sports and leisure

Citizen Sulamba Ngelu

Commissariat general for planning

Citizen Dieminga Memukele

Article 2. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance is abrogated.
 Issued in Kinshasa on 18 February 1981 [Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko,

STATE COMMISSIONER ADDRESSES NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For a Kinshasha AZAP report on State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Inonga Lokongo Lome's 10 February speech to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, see page A 9 of the 17 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

ANGOLAFOREIGN MINISTER JORGE INTERVIEWED IN NEW DELHI

For a Havana Domestic Television Service interview on the Nonaligned Conference and Africa with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge in New Delhi, see page A 22 of the 17 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

ZAMBIAKAUNDA ANNOUNCES PARTY, CABINET REORGANIZATION

LD181426 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Feb 81 CA

[Text] President Kaunda this morning announced a major party and government reshuffle in which he dropped party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona and Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo. Former chairman of the appointments and disciplinary subcommittee of the Central Committee Mr Humphrey Mulemba now becomes the new party chief while Mr Nalumino Mundia, formerly chairman of the youth and sports subcommittee, takes over as the new prime minister. Mr Chona and Mr Lisulo were the second and third highest party and government officials in the leadership hierarchy.

Dr Kaunda told a hushed press conference at State House that Mr Chona is to go to a socialist country as an ambassador, while Mr Lisulo moves to the Central Committee as chairman of the social and cultural subcommittee. Mr Chona did not attend today's press conference.

The president has moved Mr Wesley Nyirenda from the chairmanship of the economic and finance subcommittee to his old office of appointments and disciplinary subcommittee. Former chairman of the social and cultural subcommittee Mr Elijah Mudenda takes over from Mr Nyirenda as chairman of the economic and finance subcommittee. President Kaunda said he would announce the name of the new chairman of the youth and sport subcommittee at a later stage.

The position of Lusaka member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo was not immediately clear, because his name did not appear on the party and government protocol list released to the press after the conference. Mr Bulawayo did not attend the conference.

The president has also made some changes at the cabinet level.

He has transferred the Zambia National Service from the Ministry of Defense to the Ministry of Youth and moved the minister of power, transport and communications, Gen Kingsley Chinkuli, to the reorganized ministry. Mr Rajah Kunda moves from the Health Ministry to power, transport and communications, while Mr Ben Kakoma takes over from Mr Kunda as the new minister of health. The president has also appointed Minister of State for Works and Supply Mr Maxwell Beyani as a member of the Central Committee to fill the vacancy left by Mr Chona. Dr Kaunda explained that Mr Beyani retains his parliamentary seat. Member of Parliament for Mwansabombwe Mr Edward Muonga has been appointed minister of state for works and supply to replace Mr Beyani.

Dr Kaunda paid tribute to Mr Chona and Mr Lisulo for their good work and selfless service while in their former positions. Mr Chona has served in various posts in party and government, including that of ambassador to Washington. The president said Mr Chona, who goes back to the diplomatic corps after a long time, still remains in the leadership of the party and government. Dr Kaunda said the record of Mr Lisulo as a leader speaks for itself. He said he was glad that the former prime minister had agreed to serve as chairman of the social and cultural subcommittee.

Describing the changes as designed to streamline the work of the party and its government, the president said he prays that all his colleagues in the leadership will continue to do their best for the nation.

ZIMBABWEMINISTER ANNOUNCES 'NATIONWIDE DISARMAMENT' OF GUERRILLAS

LD181044 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 17 Feb 81 CA

[Text] The minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office and also chairman of the Joint High Command, Comrade Emmerson Mnangagwa, today gave an account of the recent outbreaks of violence at a news conference in Salisbury. Comrade Mnangagwa announced the nationwide disarmament of former guerrillas following the recent outbreaks of violence in the country. He said that four disciplinary committees to deal with rebel guerrillas had been appointed. Comrade Mnangagwa gave a strong warning to guerrillas who are attempting to conceal arms and said that they will either be dismissed or sent to prison. He said that civilians who (?will be) caught up with assisting in the hiding of arms will be dealt with with the full force of law.

Comrade Mnangagwa also announced that the ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] guerrillas have moved from the trouble spots and to different camps throughout the country where, he said, they will stay until the ringleaders have been routed. He said disciplinary action has been enforced and authority reestablished. He said disciplinary commissions, each comprising six senior officers from both ZANLA and ZIPRA, will be deployed to the camps and will recommend disciplinary action once they have weeded out ringleaders.

NKOMO SAYS SUPPORTERS AGREE TO DISARMAMENT

LD181138 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The leader of the minority party in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's coalition government, Mr Joshua Nkomo, confirming a police statement yesterday, said that freedom fighters loyal to him had agreed to be disarmed and moved from a township in the southern city of Bulawayo because they realized it would bring peace to the city after last weekend's clashes with rival fighters. Mr Nkomo spoke just after holding talks with his ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] men to persuade them to give up their weapons and move to a new camp 32 kilometers southeast of the city. Mr Nkomo said his talks with the men had been frank and he hoped there would be no more delays in evacuating them.

Scores of army trucks began moving about 2,000 unarmed ZIPRA fighters out of Entumbane township at dusk today, ending 4 days of deadlock during which they resisted government calls for them to surrender their weapons.

MUGABE SPEECH TO SENATE INCLUDES PRAISE FOR NKOMO

LD191024 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 18 Feb 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today praised the work being done by the minister without portfolio, Comrade Joshua Nkomo. Speaking at the committee debate in the Senate on the appropriation supplementary bill, Comrade Mugabe said it was necessary to create the portfolio for Comrade Nkomo. He said Comrade Nkomo has been given certain functions to assist the prime minister. Comrade Mugabe added: We all appreciate the work he has done and is doing. Comrade Nkomo has been charged with the task of restructuring in various ministries.

Referring to conflicts between Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army and Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army Forces, the prime minister said he and Comrade Nkomo conferred often and assisted one another in an effort to defuse areas of possible clashes.